Calendar No. 1205

98TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
98–622

THE ARMORED FORCE MONUMENT ACT

SEPTEMBER 19 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 17), 1984.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S.J. Res. 277]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 277), to authorize the Armed Force Monument Committee, the United States Armor Association, the World Wars Tank Corps Association, the Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge, and the 1st, 4th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 14th, and 16th Armored Division Associations jointly to erect a memorial to the "American Armored Force" on United States Government property in Arlington, Virginia, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments to the text and title, and recommends that the joint resolution, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

1. On page 1, line 3, delete the word "Armed", and insert in lieu thereof "Armored".

2. Amend the title so as to read

> Joint Resolution to authorize the Armored Force Monument Committee, the United States Armor Association, the World Wars Tank Corps Association, the Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge, and the 1st, 4th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 14th, and 16th Armored Division Associations jointly to erect a memorial to the "American Armored Force" on United States Government property in Arlington, Virginia, and for other purposes.

PURPOSE

Senate Joint Resolution 277, as reported, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to select, with the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capitol Planning Commission, a suitable site for the erection of a memorial in Arlington, VA to honor the "American Armored Force", and would authorize the appropriate Veterans Association to erect such memorial.

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BACKGROUND

The "American Armored Force" had its beginning during World War I, with the establishment of the U.S. Army Tank Corps. It was further expanded between the two World Wars with the development of armored divisions, mechanized cavalry groups, and armored infantry battalions, and became known as the "American Armored Force".

The "American Armored Force" has been a major element in, and has made significant contributions to, the United States' war efforts in World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

The cost of constructing of the monument would be borne by the Armored Force Monument Committee through private subscriptions. The only expense to the U.S. Government would be that incurred by the Department of the Interior for the maintenance and care of the memorial area.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Joint Resolution 277 was introduced by Mr. Thurmond (for himself, Mr. Warner and Mr. Trible) on April 24, 1984. A hearing on S.J. Res. 277 was held before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water on May 22, 1984.

The Administration recommended against enactment of S.J. 277.

At a business meeting on September 12, 1984, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered Senate Joint Resolution 277, as amended, favorably reported.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND TABULATION OF VOTES

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on September 12, 1984, by unanimous vote of a quorum present recommends that the Senate pass Senate Joint Resolution 277, if amended, as described herein.

The rollcall vote on reporting the measure was 20 yeas, 0 nays as follows:

YEAS	NAYS
Mr. McClure	
Mr. Hatfield	
Mr. Domenici [1]	
Mr. Wallop	
Mr. Warner	
Mr. Murkowski [1]	
Mr. Nickles	
Mr. Hecht	
Mr. Chafee [1]	
Mr. Heinz [1]	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Johnston	
Mr. Bumpers	
Mr. Ford	
Mr. Metzenbaum [1]	
Mr. Matsunaga [1]	
Mr. Melcher	
Mr. Tsongas [1]	
Mr. Bradley	
Mr. Levin	

[1] Indicates voted by proxy.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The Committee adopted technical amendments to the text and title to correct typographical errors, changing the word "Armed" to "Armored".

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 authorizes the Armored Force Monument Committee and cooperating Veteran Associations to erect a memorial on U.S. Government property in Arlington, Virginia, commemorating the "American Armored Force".

Section 2 directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the National Commission on Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission and, as appropriate, with the Secretary of the Army, to select a site for the memorial. The section also requires that the design and plans for the memorial be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate commissions; and prohibits the expenditure of government funds in connection with designing, planning or constructing the memorial.

Section 3 provides that the authorization for the memorial shall lapse unless: (1) the erection of the memorial is commenced within 5 years after the date of enactment of this joint resolution and (2) prior to its commencement, the Secretary of the Interior has received an appropriate certification that funds are available in an amount sufficient, in the judgment of the Secretary, to insure completion of the memorial.

Section 4 vests responsibility for care and maintenance of the memorial, after erection is completed, with the Secretary of the Interior.

COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

The Committee does not intend that this measure (Senate Joint Resolution 277) authorize any additional budget authority for fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 than that already available to the Department of the Interior. The Committee intends that if any fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 costs are incurred from implementation of the bill that they will be absorbed within funds otherwise available to the Department of the Interior.

In compliance with paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following estimate of the cost of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 13, 1984.

Hon. JAMES A. MCCLURE,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed S.J. Res. 277, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, September 12, 1984. We expect that no significant cost will be incurred by the federal government as a result of enactment of this bill.

S.J. Res. 277 would authorize the Armored Force Monument Committee, the United States Armor Association, the World Wars Tank Corps Association, the Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge, and the associations of the 1st, 4th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 14th, and 16th Armored Divisions to erect a memorial to the "American Armored Force" on federal land in Arlington, Virginia. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to select an appropriate site on federal lands, but no federal funds will be expended on design, planning or erection. It is expected that the Department of Interior will incur some minimal annual expense for care and maintenance of the memorial after it is erected.

Enactment of this bill would not affect the budget of state or local governments.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

RUDOLPH G. PENNER, *Director.*

REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out Senate Joint Resolution 277. The bill is not a regulatory measure resolution in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected and there would be no impact on personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 277 as reported.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The pertinent legislative reports received by the Committee from the Department of the Interior setting forth executive agency recommendations relating to Senate Joint Resolution 277 are set forth below:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, June 29, 1984.

Hon. JAMES A. MCCLURE,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
U.S. Seenate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for our views on S.J. Res. 277, a bill "To authorize the Armed Force Monument Committee, the United States Armor Association, the World Wars Tank Corps Association, the Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge, and the 1st, 4th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 14th, and 16th Armored Division Association jointly to erect a memorial to the 'American Armored Force' on United States Government property in Arlington, Virginia, and for other purposes."

We recommend against enactment of this joint resolution.

The measure authorizes several military and veterans associations jointly to erect a memorial to honor those who have served in armored units of the United States armed forces, and those who continue to serve to maintain world peace. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to select, with approval of the Commission of Fine Art and the National Capital Planning Commission, a site on government property in Arlington for the memorial. The measure contains the usual provisions requiring approval of the design, providing for private funding except for maintenance, and requiring assurances that funds will be available to insure completion of the memorial. Normally, memorial legislation is not site specific, as it is in this resolution.

Numerous memorial proposals place a constant demand on the parklands of the Nation's Capital and its environs. In order to protect the concept of open space and dignity which contributes so much to the beauty of the capital, the Secretary of the Interior's National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee was established administratively under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Among the purposes of the Committee was that of recommending broad criteria, guidelines, and policies for memorializing persons and events on Federal lands in the National Capital Region. The Committee's criteria and guidelines recommended limiting the use of the remaining sites to memorialization of exceptional significance, quality and value; and, as to persons, their degrees of achievement. The Committee's policy is that only military memorials commemorating all members of the armed forces identified with a single event should be placed on parklands in the Nation's Capital. The recently completed Vietnam Veterans Memorial, for example, commemorates all members of the armed forces who served in that conflict, and the Navy Memorial which will be constructed soon on Pennsylvania Avenue at 8th Street, will commemorate all U.S. naval personnel.

There are existing 80 memorials which are located on parklands in Washington, DC, and its environs. Many of these commemorate military heroes dating back to the revolutionary war, and various military units. As a result, most of the desirable memorial spaces have been taken. It is our understanding from discussions with the American Battle Monuments Commission (a member of the Memorial Advisory Committee), that there are over 150 division size units of all the armed forces which have participated in combat. If each of these units or groups of units were to ask the Congress for the use of Federal parklands, there would not be enough open space available to accommodate the memorialization.

S.J. Res. 277 would commemorate only those members of the armed forces who served in armored units. While the Advisory Committee has not had an opportunity to review the specific memorial proposed in S.J. Res. 277, we believe that commemorating only certain units of the armed forces would not be consistent with the policy recommended by the Advisory Committee.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

G. Ray Arnett,
Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee notes that no changes in existing law are made by the resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 277, as reported.

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Calendar No. 1206

98TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
98-623

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT AMENDMENT

SEPTEMBER 19 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 17), 1984.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2889]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the act (H.R. 2889), to amend the National Historic Preservation Act, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment to the text in the nature of a substitute, and recommends that the act as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That section 212(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470t.(a)) is amended by striking out the second and third sentences and inserting in lieu thereof "To carry out the provisions of this title, there is authorized to be appropriated not more than $2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1985 through 1989".

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 2889, as reported, is to amend the National Historic Preservation Act to provide for reauthorization of appropriations for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

BACKGROUND

The National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA] provides for the establishment and operation of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and authorizes the appropriation of funds for the Council's programs. The duties of the Advisory Council, as specified in NHPA are to:

(1) Advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institu-

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S313-41

tions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;

(2) Encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;

(3) Recommend the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation;

(4) Advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation;

(5) Encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation;

(6) Review the policies and programs of Federal agencies and recommend to such agencies methods to improve the effectiveness, coordination, and consistency of those policies and programs with the policies and programs carried out under this Act; and

(7) Inform and educate Federal agencies, State and local governments, Indian tribes, other nations and international organizations and private groups and individuals as to the Coucil's authorized activities.

The original authorization was for a period of 3 years, and subsequent amendments to the NHPA have provided for continuing authorizations. The most recent authorization, Public Law 97–35 (95 Stat. 749), runs through the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984. H.R. 2889, as reported by the committee, will continue that authorization at the same annual fuding level ($2.5 million) through fiscal year 1989.

H.R. 2889 as passed by the House also contained provisions for Federal assistance for the National Building Museum and the National Learning Center (commonly known as the Capitol Children's Museum). These provisions were deleted from H.R. 2889 as reported by the committee. Such deletions will be discussed in more detail under the "Committee Amendments" portion of this report.

Legislative History

H.R. 2889 was passed by the House on June 4, 1984. A hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water was held on June 28, 1984.

The administration is strongly opposed to those provisions in H.R. 2889 that were subsequently deleted by the committee. With respect to the reauthorization of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the administration deferred to the views of the Council, which is an independent agency.

At a business meeting on September 12, 1984 the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered H.R. 2889, as amended, favorably reported.

Committee Recommendations and Tabulation of Votes

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on September 12, 1984, by unanimous vote of a quorum present recommends that the Senate pass H.R. 2889, if amended, as described herein.

The rollcall vote on reporting the measure was 20 yeas, 0 nays as follows:

YEAS	NAYS
Mr. McClure	
Mr. Hatfield	
Mr. Domenici [1]	
Mr. Wallop	
Mr. Warner	
Mr. Murkowski [1]	
Mr. Nickles	
Mr. Hecht	
Mr. Chafee [1]	
Mr. Heinz [1]	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Johnston	
Mr. Bumpers	
Mr. Ford	
Mr. Metzenbaum [1]	
Mr. Matsunaga [1]	
Mr. Melcher	
Mr. Tsongas [1]	
Mr. Bradley	
Mr. Levin	

[1] Indicates voted by proxy.

Committee Amendments

The committee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2889.

H.R. 2889, as passed by the House, contained provisions for three separate funding authorizations: the National Building Museum, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Learning Center (also known as the Capitol Children's Museum.)

During committee deliberations on the measure it was noted that the Senate reported version of the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1985 (H.R. 5973) contains language establishing a new $5 million fund to provide grants to support major artistic and cultural organizations in the Nation's Capitol. The report on this measure (Senate Report 98–578, pages 124 and 125) specifically identifies both the Capitol Children's Museum and the National Building Museum as being eligible for grants from this appropriation.

In addition, the House Appropriations Committee report on the Interior appropriations bill (House Report No. 98–886, page 23 and 24) contains a recommendation for $1.5 million specifically for the National Building Museum.

In view of these provisions in the respective appropriation bills and reports, the committee agreed that provisions in H.R. 2889 authorizing funds for the National Building Museum and the Capitol Children's Museum were unnecessary. However, there was considerable interest expressed by several committee members with regard to both these entities, and the committee deleted these provisions with the assumption that funding or a mechanism for funding the two museums would be contained in one form or other in the final 1985 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act or continuing resolution.

H.R. 2889, as reported by the committee, retained the provision for reauthorization of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. During the consideration of this provision, the committee was asked to review the question of the Council's authority, contained in section 211 of the Historic Preservation Act, as amended, to issue regulations implementing section 106 of that act. The committee has determined that the existing authority of section 211 is sufficient to authorize the Council's current regulations implementing all of section 106 and concludes that no further legislative action is necessary.

Cost and Budgetary Considerations

The following estimate of the cost of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, DC, September 13, 1984.

Hon. James A. McClure,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for H.R. 2889, a bill to amend section 306 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and for other purposes.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

Rudolph G. Penner.

Congressional Budget Office—Cost Estimate

1. Bill number: H.R. 2889.
2. Bill title: A bill to amend section 306 of the National Historic Preservation Act. and for other purposes.
3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, September 12, 1984.
4. Bill purpose: H.R. 2889 would authorize annual appropriations of $2.5 million to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for each of the fiscal years 1985 through 1989.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

	Millions
Authorization level:	
Fiscal year:	
1985	$2.5
1986	2.5
1987	2.5
1988	2.5
1989	2.5
Estimated outlays:	
Fiscal year:	
1985	2.4
1986	2.5
1987	2.5
1988	2.5
1989	2.5

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 300.

Basis of estimate: Authorization levels are as stated in the bill. For purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that the full amounts authorized will be appropriated for each fiscal year. Outlays are estimated on the basis of historical spending patterns for this program.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Deb Reis.

10. Estimate approved by: C.G. Nuckols, for James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Regulatory Impact Evaluation

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out H.R. 2889. The bill is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact on personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of H.R. 2889 as reported.

Executive Communications

The pertinent legislative reports received by the committee from the Department of the Interior setting forth executive agency recommendations relating to H.R. 2889 are set forth below:

U.S. Department of the Interior,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, DC, July 18, 1984.

Hon. James A. McClure,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This responds to your request for our views on H.R. 2889, a bill "To amend section 306 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and for other purposes."

The Department of the Interior is strongly opposed to the enactment of H.R. 2889, and we will recommend that President Reagan not approve the bill if it is presented to him in its present form.

H.R. 2889 would authorize grants of appropriated funds to two private non-profit corporations located in the District of Columbia. The grants are for operating and maintenance expenses for the corporations.

One corporation, the National Building Museum, is authorized to occupy the Pension Building in the District of Columbia under the 1980 Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. A cooperative agreement among this Department, the General Services Administration [GSA] and the museum corporation provides that GSA will renovate the Pension Building, Interior will provide technical assistance, and the corporation will operate a museum in the building. The building is federally owned and of national historical significance. Therefore, we believe it is appropriate to provide technical assistance and advice to the occupant in order to assure continued preservation of the building. It is highly inappropriate, however, to provide Federal grants to the corporation for its operating expenses while the building is being renovated. Although it is a matter of major public concern that the Pension Building be preserved, it is not a matter of major public concern whether the private corporation that may occupy the building continues to operate. Any responsible tenant would suffice. The amendments proposed by H.R. 2889 would authorize grants totalling $6 million for operational expenses of the corporation.

The Federal Government already supports the National Building Museum in several ways. One of Washington's grandest buildings has been made available to the museum without charge. The building is being renovated by GSA without expense to the museum. Similarly, GSA bears the cost of maintenance without expense to the museum. The museum is permitted to manage the Pension Building's magnificent courtyard, to charge fees for its use, and to retain the revenue. The museum is even able to use the Federal telecommunications system.

We question what would actually be done with the money. There are few museum collections and virtually no permanently emplaced exhibits. It is not as though there will be major costs for relocation that can be directly associated with renovation of the building.

In addition, the 1980 Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act already authorize matching grants to the museum corporation of up to $500,000 per year indefinitely. No funds have been budgeted and none have been appropriated under that authorization. To add another grant provision of $1.5 million per year for four years, as H.R. 2889 would do, without matching requirements, is not consistent with the budgetary policy of the administration or the Congress. We recommend instead of H.R. 2889 that the Congress repeal the unused matching grant authority enacted in 1980. S. 2605, introduced by Senator Stafford at the request of GSA, and pending in the Committee on Environment and Public Works, would so provide.

H.R. 2889 would also authorize grants to another private corporation, the National Learning Center. The grants are to be for maintenance and security of the buildings, grounds, and contents of the Cen-

ter. These buildings, grounds and artifacts are privately owned and should be maintained with private funds. The buildings and grounds are not historic and their contents are not historically significant. The center sponsors classes in "learning-by-experience," including children's exhibits that may be touched by the pupils. Classes are given in music, art and foreign culture. We can perceive no connection whatsoever between the National Learning Center and the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act or any other programs of this Department. Moreover, we understand that there is at least one similar organization, the Children's Museum of Boston, that predates the entity here in the District of Columbia. The Congress may wish to consider if this bill would be used as a precedent for requests for cash from other organizations across the country.

Finally, we note that the Congress has already established an Institute of Museum Services (Public Law 94–462, October 8, 1976). This institute, an agency within the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, is specifically authorized to make matching grants to museums, under 20 U.S.C. 967, and an authorization for this purpose of $45 million for fiscal year 1985 is already on the books. Not only are the grant provisions in H.R. 2889 inappropriate as a Department of the Interior program, they duplicate an authority in existing law that the Congress has placed in another Federal agency.

Therefore, we strongly recommend against the approval of the foregoing provisions of H.R. 2889. The bill has one additional feature, the authorization of funds for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. We defer to the views of the Council, which is an independent agency, as to the enactment of this authorization.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

G. Ray Arnett,
Assistant Secretary.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the act, H.R. 2889, as ordered reported are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman) :

National Historic Preservation Act, As Amended

(Pub. L. 89–665, title II, § 212, as added Pub. L. 94–422, title II, § 201 (9), Sept. 28, 1976, 90 Stat. 1323, and amended Pub. Law 95–625, title VI, § 614, Nov. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 3521; Pub. L. 96–205, title VI, § 608(a)(3), Mar. 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 92; Pub. L. 96–244, § 2, May 19, 1980, 94 Stat. 346; Pub. L. 96–515, title III, § 302(b), Dec. 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 3000.)

* * * * * * *

SEC. 212. (a) The Council shall submit its budget annually as a related agency of the Department of the Interior. [To carry out the provisions of this itle, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than $1,500,000 in fiscal year 1977, $1,750,000 in fiscal year 1978, and $2,000,000 in fiscal year 1979. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $2,250,000 in fiscal year 1980, $2,500,000 in fiscal year 1981, $2,500,000 in fiscal year 1982, and $2,500,000 in fiscal year 1984.] *To carry out the provisions of this title, there is authorized to be appropriated not more than $2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1985 through 1989.*

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